

45A c

## JULIUS CAESAR

Januarius 31 days

Februarius 30 days (29 days regular)

Martius 31 days

Aprilis 30 days

Maius 31 days

Junius 30

Julius 31

Augustus 30

Septembris 31

Octobris 30

Novembris 31

Decembris 30

TOTAL 366 days

Jan 1, 45 BC

1<sup>st</sup> day of Julian Cal.  
introduced by Julius Caesar  
(in 46 BC) (July 12, 100 BC -  
Mar 15, 44 BC)

Used in Christian world  
until 1582.

45BC

Solinigenes tropical yr was adopted.  
This yr began Jan. 1. The figure of  
365.25 days long was accepted.  
Cuesco directed that a Cal. yr of 365  
days be adopted and that an extra  
day be intercalated between Feb 23  
and Feb 24 every fourth year.  
Since Feb. ordinarily had 28 days,  
Feb. 23 was the 6th day before  
the Kalendae or beginning of March  
and was known as the sexto-Kalendae

This practice led to the term bissextile  
being used to refer to such a leap yr.  
(The name leap yr is a later connotation,  
probably from Old Norse HLAUPA ("A leap")  
In Caesars Edict, the intercalary day  
was known as a punctum temporis  
(point of time) and anyone born that  
day had subsequent birthdays on  
Feb. 23 (the day before); but lawyers then  
and in medieval times raised a  
number of arguments about the  
precise interpretation

45 BC.

For the Roman Cal. the months from the Julian Cal. were taken from the Roman Republican Cal. but were slightly modified to give a more even pattern of numbering. The Republican Cal. months of mar.; may; and Quintilis (July) which had each possessed 31 days were retained unaltered. Except for Oct., all the months that had previously had

previously had only 29 days had either  
one or two days added. Jan.; Sept.;  
and Nov. received 2 days bringing their  
totals to 31; while April, June, Sextilis,  
and December received one day ea. bringing  
their totals to 30. October was reduced  
one day to a total of 30 days and Feb.  
was increased to 29 days, or 30 in  
a bissextile yr. Excepting Feb, the  
scheme resulted in months having 30  
or 31 days alternatively throughout the  
year.

45 BC

Cal

The Julian Cal retained the Roman republican numbering the days of the month. The 1st day of the month was known as Kalendae. Subsequent days were numbered as so many days before the following (Nonae) "Nones." (the day called nonae being the ninth day before the Ides (from idere) (meaning "to divide") which occurred in the middle of the month and were supposed to coincide with the Full moon.

those days after the Ides were



numbered as so many days before  
the Kalendae of the next month

Days were designated either dies fasti  
or dies nefasti (i.e. business days  
& days on which the courts were open)  
(or not). Julius Caesar designated  
his additional days all as dies  
fasti and they were added to the  
end of the month so there was no  
interference with dates traditionally fixed  
for dies comitiales (days when public assemblies  
may be convened).



45Bc

To help farmers, Caesar issued an almanac showing on which dates of his new Cal. various seasonal astronomical phenomena would occur.

~~Jan 1, -44 = Jan 1, 45 BC <sup>Astronomers</sup> not History~~

$$(6664 - 1996) \times (365.25) = 1704987$$

check

$$\frac{1704987}{7} = 4 \text{ Rem} = \text{FRI}$$

1 Jan 45 BC

There was a new moon  
in Rome @ 6 h 16 m P.M.

Enayc Judaica

45 BC → 44 BC

### Caesar's Reforms

1. Caesar had all the power formerly held by kings, but held this power in the interest of the people. (2) The number of Senators was increased to 900; freed slaves & people of the provinces were admitted; but the Senate could only revise the rules. (3) Forty Quaestors were appointed instead of 20. (4) The number of Praetors was increased to 16. (5) Citizenship was given to many of the provinces.

- ⑥ Sort of the province was improved, and governors were prevented from extorting (45119) money from their subjects (Lex Julia Municipalis)
- ⑦ New colonies were founded and encouraged
- ⑧ Direct taxation took place of Tax-farming
- ⑨ He helped the debtors.
- ⑩ Magnificent buildings to beautify the city were begun, thereby giving work to many.
- ⑪ In 46 BC the year was 445 days long  
 Jan 1, 45 BC began the Julian Cal  
 365  $\frac{1}{4}$  day/yr. leap yr was 366 days

45Bc

After the War in Spain, Caesar returned to Rome. Honors and powers were conferred upon him. He celebrated 4 Triumphs (for Gaul, for Egypt, for Pontus, and Africa) wherein the people were entertained by magnificent feasts, games, processions, and received free gifts of money. Caesar was made

1. Tribune - protector & representative of the people
2. Consul for 10 years
3. Dictator & Imperator. for life - head of civil and military affairs
4. Censor for life - with the right to increase the number of Senators
5. Pontifex Maximus - head of religious affairs.